

means that in responding to the motion to dismiss, Plaintiff must show that he has made sufficient allegations to support a cause of action against such defendant that is recognized by law. In Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007), the Court held that to survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, a plaintiff must allege facts in his complaint that “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” Id., at 555.

[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the “grounds” of his “entitle[ment] to relief” requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do

Id. (second alteration in original; citation omitted). Further, a complaint will not survive Rule 12(b)(6) review where it contains “naked assertion[s] devoid of further factual enhancement.” Id., at 557. Instead, a plaintiff must now plead sufficient facts to state a claim for relief that is “plausible on its face.” Id., at 570. The court again visited the Rule 12(b)(6) pleading standard in Ashcroft v. Iqbal, ___ U.S. ___, 129 S. Ct. 1937 (May 18, 2009). In Ashcroft, the Court held that Rule 8 “demands more than an unadorned, the defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Id., S. Ct., at 1949. The Court explained that, “to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Id. (internal quotation and citation omitted). What is plausible is defined by the Court:

[a] claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads sufficient factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.

Id. This “plausibility standard” requires “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” Id. Thus, a complaint falls short of the plausibility standard where plaintiff “pleads facts that are ‘merely consistent with’ a defendant’s liability” Id.

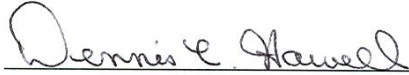
While the court accepts plausible factual allegations made in the Complaint as true and considers those facts in the light most favorable to plaintiff in ruling on a motion to dismiss, a court “need not accept as true unwarranted inferences, unreasonable conclusions, or arguments.” Eastern Shore Mkt.’s Inc. v. J.D. Assoc.’s, LLP, 213 F. 3d 175, 180 (4th Cir. 2000).

Rule 12(b)(1) provides that the Court may dismiss a complaint where it lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a dispute. Defendant contends that dismissal is proper under Rule 12(b)(1) because the failure of Plaintiff to first submit his claim to the United States Postal Service prior to bringing suit deprives this Court of subject matter jurisdiction over the dispute.

Plaintiff is advised that the method for responding to Defendant’s motion requires that he file a written “response” to Defendant’s motion within the time allowed by this Order. A copy of such response must be sent to counsel for all

other parties, and Plaintiff must certify that he has made such service in a “certificate of service” indicating the manner in which such service was made. Accordingly, the Court **INSTRUCTS** Plaintiff that he should file a written response to Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss by September 17, 2015. Plaintiff’s written response should not exceed twenty-five pages in length. The failure to respond to the motion may result in an Order being entered dismissing Plaintiff’s case.

Signed: September 3, 2015

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Dennis L. Howell
United States Magistrate Judge

